“American Verd-Antique Marble Company”

Report – August 1855

The 1855 American Verd-Antique Marble Company report includes the following sections:

* Map of the Quarries of the American Verd Antique Marble Co.
* American Verd-Antique Marble Co. History
* An Act to Incorporate the American Verd-Antique Marble Company
* By-Laws of the American Verd-Antique Marble Company
* Officers of the American Verd-Antique Marble Company
  (Directors: William S. Sampson, Boston, Massachusetts; Nathaniel F. Emerson, Boston, Massachusetts; George W. Pinkerton, Derry, New Hampshire; David McCaine, Boston, Massachusetts; Salma Kendall, Boston, Massachusetts; Daniel McCaine, Boston, Massachusetts; and Joseph H. Whitman, Boston, Massachusetts. President, William S. Sampson, Boston, Massachusetts. Treasurer, Joseph H. Whitman, Boston, Massachusetts. Clerk, E. P. Walton, Jr., Montpelier, Vermont.)
* Annual Report for 1855

This booklet, which begins on the next page, is presented on the Stone Quarries and Beyond web site. http://quarriesandbeyond.org/

Peggy B. Perazzo
Email: pbperazzo@comcast.net
January 2017
AMERICAN VERD-ANTIQUE
MARBLE COMPANY.
Left side of map entitled, “Map of the Quarries of the American Verd Antique Marble Co., Scale 25 Rods to the inch.”
Right side of map entitled, “Map of the Quarries of the American Verd Antique Marble Co., Scale 25 Rods to the inch.”
SURVEY OF QUARRIES BY WM. ANDERSON,
Esa., MAY 13TH, 1853.

EXPLANATION.

Quarry No. 1.—Surface length, 260 feet; surface width, 65 feet; height above railroad at B, 107 feet; distance from railroad, 23 rods.

Quarry No. 2.—Surface length, 83 feet; surface width, 30 feet; height above railroad at D, 35 feet; distance from railroad, 25 rods.

Quarry No. 3.—Surface length, 65 feet; surface width, 12 feet; height above railroad at G, 10 feet; distance from railroad, 29 rods.

Quarry No. 4.—Surface length, 50 feet; surface width, 20 feet; height above railroad at G, 40 feet; distance from railroad, 34 rods.

Quarry No. 5.—Surface length, 247 feet; surface width, 60 feet; height above railroad at G, 83 feet; distance from railroad, 33 rods.

Quarry No. 6.—Surface length, 90 feet; surface width, 20 feet; height above railroad at the Depot, 187 feet; distance from railroad Depot, 70 rods.

Quarry No. 7.—Surface length, 66 feet; surface width 50 feet; height above railroad at Depot, 210 feet; distance from railroad Depot, 80 rods.

Quarry No. 8.—Surface length, 150 feet; surface width, 58 feet; height above railroad at Depot, 260 feet; distance from railroad at Depot, 88 rods.

Buildings.—No. 9, Church; No. 10, Hotel; No. 11, Post Office; Nos. 12 and 13, Stores; No. 14, Saw Mill; No. 15, Clapboard Mill; No. 16, Railroad Station; from 17 to 25 inclusive, dwelling houses; No. 26, Steam Mill for sawing and finishing Marble, dimensions 65 by 41 feet.
This company was chartered by the legislature of Vermont, in the autumn of 1853. The capital stock of the company is four hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; five hundred shares of which are reserved by the company as a working capital, so that no stockholder will be assessed for the means of operation. The company has also property to the amount of ten thousand dollars, in the form of blocks of marble, quarried, mill, machinery and tools, notes and cash.

An examination of the charter, to which particular attention is invited, will show that its provisions are liberal.

The property of the company is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Vermont Central Railroad, in the town of Roxbury, county of Washington and State of Vermont, and consists of the entire mining interest on a large tract of land connected with the estate of John M. Spalding.

The marble quarries consist of eight outcrops, at convenient distances from each other, and ranging in height from ten to one hundred and seven feet above the level of the road-bed.—Quarries No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lie at the foot of the easterly slope of one of the Green Mountain ranges, and, as will be seen by reference to the survey, are situated nearly in a line, readily admitting a railroad track passing at the foot of each, and so near that derricks standing upon the quarries swing directly over the cars.

Building No. 26 is a mill for sawing and preparing the marble for market as it comes from the quarries, through which runs a track connecting with the Vermont Central Railroad, and also with the spur track in front of the quarries; so that blocks, when once placed upon the cars, are run directly into the mill, where they are received by cranes and swung to the saws, thereby saving labor and expense of hauling, which, in a heavy material, is of no small account.

Quarry No. 2 is the only one that has been to any considerable extent uncapped. Quarries No. 1, 3, 4 & 5 have been examined sufficiently to satisfy the company that their quality is not inferior to the one already opened. The extent and character of these quarries is such that blocks of any size are chiselled out with facility. It is confidently believed, by those versed in such matters, that pillars four and five feet in diame-
ter, and twenty or more feet in length, can be taken out at a
cost that will successfully compete with other marble. This
marble, of recent discovery, is, in color, character and general
appearance, the same as the foreign known by the name of
"Verd-Antique." Owing to the extreme high cost of the for-
eign article, it has never been brought into general use in this
country, consequently the peculiar style of it is but little
known. So far as this marble has received a comparison with
the foreign, it exhibits a brighter and more distinctly defined
line of chrysalization, and wherever the white underlies the
green body, showing through it, as it does extensively, it is
much more brilliant and effective. In quality and polish also,
the comparison is in favor of the American. Some, who have
heretofore worked the foreign Verd-Antique, have, without a
knowledge of the existence of the American, pronounced it the
imported article.

So small has been the quantity of Verd-Antique marble ever
furnished to the world, so limited its use in this or any oth-
er country, and so little known of its peculiar qualities, except
by scientific men, and the comparatively few artizans who
have worked it, that the company feel called upon to place it
before the community in its true character, and somewhat in
detail with reference to its appropriate uses, and would say:—
For the purposes of building, furniture, or ornament, where the
highest degree of durability and beauty are requisite, this offers
inducements never before presented by any marble discovered
in this country. While other marble is more or less affected
by acids and the action of the elements, this, from its favorable
composition, successfully resists both—the strongest acids pro-
ducing but slight effervescence. The quality is of the finest
kind; having a density beyond most other marble, it works un-
der the chisel and saw with facility, and so far as it has been
cut and prepared for the market, the cost of doing so compares
favorably with other marble. It is susceptible of a high pol-
ish, taking it readily and maintaining it.

The object of the company is to enter extensively into quar-
rying and preparing its marble for market. A large mill, with
ample machinery, including a powerful engine, will be set at
work the earliest possible day, preparing for sale the large quan-
tity of blocks quarried the past season. The extensive and
constantly increasing demand which exists for marble for build-
ing, cemetery and ornamental purposes, encourages the com-
pany in the belief that what it has to offer will meet with a rea-
dy and remunerative sale. For building purposes, it is believed
there never has been a marble offered to the public which
will recommend itself more favorably, the decomposable ingre-
dents in it being less than in any other marble. For fronts of stores and dwellings, with white trimmings, nothing could exceed in elegance the "Verd-Antique." For cemetery purposes it is invaluable, not only on account of its ability to resist the action of the elements, but of its peculiar appropriateness of color and appearance, well befitting the place, and also the sentiment intended to be conveyed. For chimney-pieces, tables and other articles of furniture, it cannot be surpassed, the color being always pleasant to the eye, and the character such as to relieve one from the fear of its losing its lustre and polish. For a pedestal or base of a statue it is most peculiarly adapted, being the color sought by the artist to contrast well with his work. For this demand alone, the company believe there will be a large and increasing sale, as it supplies a deficiency which has always been sensibly felt. When alternated with white, or light colored marble, for the flooring of public or private buildings, it addresses itself to the taste of every one as most complete and ornamental. Where white marble is combined in the form of relief, sunken tables, symbolical carvings, or any other manner which taste may dictate, either in table, chimney-piece or monument, it is beautiful in the highest degree.

The facilities for reaching the markets of the States and Canadas are well known to the business community. Less than five dollars per ton will place the blocks on shipboard at Boston, or at Hartford, Conn., and less than three dollars will reach Burlington, on Lake Champlain, whence by water during the summer season it can be sent at low cost to Montreal and Quebec, or up the St. Lawrence to the border ports, thence through the lakes to Canada West, and the flourishing cities of northern New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. New York City can be reached via Boston, Hartford, or by railroad direct, or, in open navigation, via Burlington and the Hudson, from which point it may always be shipped south and south-west at lowest freight.

In bringing this newly discovered, though but partially developed American interest before the public, in which every man as an American will feel some degree of satisfaction and pride, the company has aimed at the simple statement of facts; and would close, briefly saying, that its interest has been examined sufficiently to satisfy all that there is an ample quantity of the marble; that the quarries are as favorably situated with reference to the quarrying and transportation to all markets as could be desired; that the marble is compact and sound, and of the finest quality; that it chisels and saws with facility; that it readily takes a high polish, and maintains it; and, so far as the beauty of the marble is concerned, it needs only to be seen to be admired.  

Boston, Feb., 1854.
The following are extracts from reports of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, made to the company previous to opening the quarries to any considerable extent:

State Assayer's Office,

Boston, May 17, 1853.

I have examined some samples of marble, brought me, that were stated to have been taken from a ledge in the town of Roxbury, Vermont, which I visited sometime during the last year. The marble is of the kind known under the name of Verd-Antique Marble. It is one of the rare varieties of marble, and is remarkable for withstanding the action of acids and other chemical agents, which attack common marble.

Boston, June 16th, 1853.

I have recently visited and examined the quarries of Verd-Antique Marble, situated in the town of Roxbury, Vermont, which quarries belong to your company.

The marble in question forms a series of high cliffs, on the borders of the Vermont Central Railroad, and within a few rods of its track. The highest cliff is elevated about one hundred feet above the Railroad, and the marble is favorably situated for quarrying, and ready transportation to market.

I examined with care the place where the blocks which have been sawed were blown off, and found the stone was as sound as could be expected when gunpowder had been used for removing a block of the stone. I found also that the surface of the stone resembled very closely that of other unexplored portions of the ledges, and that there was an abundance of stone of as good quality.

When you wish to quarry out good blocks of marble to saw, I should advise you to mortice out the blocks, and not to run the risk of cracking them by blasts of powder, which are likely to spoil many otherwise sound blocks of the marble. The results of a few months' labor in quarrying will satisfy the public as to the feasibility of getting out sound and good Verd-Antique Marble from the Roxbury quarries.

You must not expect that all the blocks will be fine. This is more than is realized in any quarry of marble known.

(Signed,) Charles T. Jackson,

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts, and to the City of Boston, Geologist and Analytic Chemist.
AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN VERD-ANTIQUE MARBLE COMPANY.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. Wm. S. Sampson, Nathaniel F. Emerson, David McCaine, Joseph H. Whitman, George F. Brown, Daniel McCaine, and George W. Pinkerton, and their associates and successors, are constituted a corporation, by the name of the American Verd-Antique Marble Company, and by that name may sue and be sued, may have a common seal, and may have and enjoy all the privileges incident to corporations, for the purpose of quarrying and working Marble, Iron, Copper and other metals, mineral and stone, and preparing the same for market, in the County of Washington, and may purchase, hold and convey such real and personal estate as the business and transactions of said Company may require.

Sec. 2. The three first named corporators shall have power to call the first meeting of said corporation, by giving each of the corporators notice in writing, at least five days before such meeting, of the time and place of holding the same.

Sec. 3. Said corporation may, at their first meeting, and at all other meetings legally notified, elect seven directors and such other officers as may be required for the business of the corporation; and may make such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the government of said corporation, and for conducting the affairs thereof, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this, and of the United States.

Sec. 4. Said corporation may divide the capital stock into as many shares, and provide for the sale and transfer thereof in such manner, as they may deem expedient, but the amount of said capital stock shall never exceed four hundred thousand dollars, nor shall the indebtedness of said corporation ever exceed three quarters the amount of capital actually paid in, and if the indebtedness of said corporation shall at any time exceed the amount aforesaid, the directors of said company assenting thereto, shall be personally held for such excess to the creditors of said company.

Sec. 5. The said corporation shall be subject to all the provisions of chapter eighty-three of the Compiled Statutes, relating to private corporations, which are not inconsistent with the express provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. This act may be altered, amended or repealed by the Legislature, whenever the public good may require, and this act shall be subject to any general law that may be passed at this or any future session of the legislature, in reference to private corporations.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 30, 1853.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Secretary of State's Office, Dec. 12, 1853.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy, approved Nov. 30, 1853.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of my office, this twelfth day of December, A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

DANIEL P. THOMPSON, Sec'y of State.
BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN VERD-ANTIQUE MARBLE COMPANY.

Art. 1. The annual meeting of this corporation hereafter shall be held on the third Tuesday of August, annually, and shall be notified in the same manner as special meetings; the place and hour of meeting shall be fixed by the directors.

Art. 2. Special meetings shall be held whenever required by the Directors, or by three or more stockholders owning not less than one hundred shares of stock, and shall be notified by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in the County of Washington, Vermont, and the City of Boston, Massachusetts, at least ten days before the meeting, and also by sending a printed or written notice to each stockholder, signed by the President.

Art. 3. Any business of the corporation may be transacted at an annual meeting, but at special meetings no business shall be in order but what is specified in the notification.

Art. 4. The seal of the corporation shall have the words upon it, "American Verd-Antique Marble Company, Vermont, November 30th, 1853," and the same shall be affixed by the Treasurer to all deeds and certificates of stock made in behalf of, or issued by, the company.

Art. 5. The officers of the corporation shall consist of seven Directors, a Clerk and Treasurer, all of which shall be stockholders during their term of office, and elected by ballot. The Directors shall appoint one of their number President, who shall also be President of the corporation. If the company fail to elect their officers at an annual meeting, they may be elected at a special meeting, and if a vacancy occur between the annual meetings, it may be filled by the Directors.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the President to call meetings of the directors and stockholders, and preside at the same, to sign all certificates of stock and deeds of real estate, and approve in writing on the face thereof all promissory notes made in behalf of the company, and superintend the affairs of the corporation.

Art. 7. The Directors shall annually report to the stockholders the condition of the finances of the corporation, embracing its receipts and expenditures, shall declare annual or semi-annual dividends when the affairs of the company will permit, audit and approve all accounts, appoint all agents, fix the compensation of all officers, and in general exercise all such powers and authority as may be necessary and proper for the management of the affairs of the corporation.

Art. 8. The Clerk immediately upon his election shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty. He shall, beside the duty assigned him by the Directors, keep accurate and true records of all proceedings had at all meetings of the stockholders and directors, and in his absence from any meeting, a Clerk pro tempore shall be chosen and sworn, and if the record book is not at the meeting, a record of the proceedings, together with a copy of his oath, shall forthwith be transmitted to the Clerk, to be by him entered on the record book.

Art. 9. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the Directors may require, with sureties to their satisfaction. He shall have an office accessible to all persons having business with the company. He shall keep all deeds,
notes and other valuable papers, and collect and receive all monies due the corporation, and when duly authorized by the Directors, he shall execute conveyances and leases of real and personal estate, and pay all bills when approved by such person or persons as they may appoint. He shall keep a regular set of books containing the accounts of the corporation, and make a complete settlement of the same annually, and as much oftener as the Directors may require. He shall issue certificates of stock to all persons entitled thereto, and keep suitable books showing the number of shares held by them respectively. He shall render an account of his doings to the stockholders at their annual meeting, and notify each stockholder of all assessments at least ten days before the payment thereof, and shall perform such other duties as the Directors may require.

Art. 10. At any meeting of the corporation absent stockholders may vote by proxy, written authority therefor being produced and filed with the Clerk.

Art. 11. These by-laws may be altered, amended or repealed, by a vote of two thirds of the stock represented at any meeting of the corporation proper for the purpose.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN VERD-ANTIQUE MARBLE COMPANY.

Directors.

Wm. S. Sampson, Boston, Mass.
Nathaniel F. Emerson, do. do.
George W. Pinkerton, Derry, N. H.
David McCaine, Boston, Mass.
Salma Kendall, do. do.
Daniel McCaine, do. do.
Joseph H. Whitman, do. do.

President,

Wm. S. Sampson, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer,

Joseph H. Whitman, Boston, Mass.

Clerk,

E. P. Walton, Jr., Montpelier, Vt.
The foregoing statement was compiled more than a year since, before any one of the quarries had been fully opened, or the machinery then being erected put in active operation—consequently it gives but little information in regard to the practical operation of the Company. Since that time the Company have been vigorously prosecuting the plans then formed, and now have the pleasure of laying before stockholders and the public the results—proving their most sanguine expectations to be more than realized.

The following are among the certificates that have been received from eminent scientific and practical men, and prove, by actual test, that the marble is not only the most beautiful but the most durable material quarried—being but slightly affected by heat, entirely impervious to acids, and sustaining to the square inch six thousand pounds more pressure than any other marble known.

W. S. Sampson, Esq.:

Dear Sir—In your note of the 4th instant, you request me to re-state the suggestions made to you, some time since, in regard to the use of your green marble as a building material.

My opinion is simply this. The choice of materials for a building should depend upon its architectural character. For the same reason that the base of a building should be strong and solid, while the upper parts are light and ornamental, so the tone of a basement should be deep and the superstructure light in coloring, in harmony with the delicacy of its lines. If the contrast in the parts of a building is too strong in color, the effects will be spotty and disagreeable; the color triumphing over the architectural features of the work.

Great judgment is necessary in so adapting the form and color that they shall harmonize.

I consider your green marble as more calculated for a large building, particularly when white marble is to be used, for these reasons:

First—it contains within itself a great quantity of white, affording both harmony and contrast.
Second—A *gradation of tone* can be produced without a change of material.
Third—Its veining, though decided, is sufficiently fused not to be spotty.
If the base of a building were built of blocks of green marble of a deep tone, and the superstructure of white, nothing could be better for *union and relief* than the same marble, or a lighter green, for columns, pilasters, or dressings.

It seems to me that by such a choice of materials, a building might be made both rich and chaste; but all depends upon the architects.

Yours, very truly,

RICHARD S. GREENOUGH.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1854.
WM. S. SAMPSON, Esq., President American Verd Antique Marble Co.:

Dear Sir—As assistant to the commission for testing the durability of building materials, I have made experiments on the samples of your Verd Antique Marble, from Roxbury, Vermont, the results of which please find below.

The crushing force upon a square inch, avoirdupois,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the first sample was</th>
<th>24,444</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the second &quot;</td>
<td>24,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the third &quot;</td>
<td>29,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averaging</td>
<td>28,429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which you will find compares very favorably with the experiments made on some of our American marbles, two years since, by another commission, a copy of which experiment I herewith send you.

Very truly,

W. SHIPPEN,
Assistant Commissioner on Building Material.

U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION AND WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1854.
WM. S. SAMPSON, Esq.:

Dear Sir—The following is the result of some experiments upon the green and white veined marble, submitted by you as from the quarries of the American Verd Antique Marble Company, in Vermont.

The specimens were crushed in one of Wade's Proving Machines, by Mr. Wm. Shippen, assistant to the commission for testing marbles for the Capitol extension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Specimen.</th>
<th>Size of Cube.</th>
<th>Specific Gravity.</th>
<th>Crushing Weight.</th>
<th>Crushing Weight per square inch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 1/2 inch.</td>
<td>28,200</td>
<td>55,000 lbs.</td>
<td>24,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 1/2 &quot;</td>
<td>28,114</td>
<td>56,000 &quot;</td>
<td>24,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 1/2 &quot;</td>
<td>Not taken.</td>
<td>67,400 &quot;</td>
<td>29,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average weight, per square inch, necessary to crush the following marbles, as determined by a commission, in 1851, when examining different specimens offered for the Capitol extension, was:

East Chester, New York, 23,917 lbs.
Lee, Massachusetts, 22,702 "
Hastings, New York, 18,941 "
Baltimore, Small Crystal, 18,061 "
West Stockbridge, Mass., 10,382 "
Baltimore, Medium Crystal, 9,625 "
Egremont, Mass., 9,544 "
West Stockbridge, Mass., 9,071 "
Montgomery County, Penn., 8,350 lbs.
Stockbridge, Mass., 8,312 lbs.
Baltimore, Large Crystal, 8,057 lbs.
Lenox, Mass., 7,153 lbs.
The average of your three specimens is 20,829 lbs.

Very respectfully, your servant,
M. C. MEIGGS,
Captain of Engineers in charge of U. S. Capitol
Extension and of Washington Aqueduct.


31 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON, December 11, 1854.

W. S. SAMBSON, Esq., President of American Verdi Antique Marble Co.:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis and a series of experiments upon a slab of the Verdi Antique Marble from your quarries in Roxbury, Vermont, and have the honor of presenting to you the results.

The specific gravity of this marble is 2.743 (water being 1); hence a cubic foot of it will weigh 171.43-100 pounds. On chemical analysis of a sample drawn from fragments taken from different parts of the slab, I obtained the following results:

Silica (rock crystal or quartz) - 42.6
Magnesia (an oxide of the metal magnesium) - 35.5
Prot. oxide of iron and of chromium - 8.3
Carbonate of Lime - 0.6
Water - 13.0

I then, as requested, exposed the polished surface of a portion of the slab to the action of strong sulphuric acid, and to concentrated muriatic acid, for twenty-four hours; and on washing off the acid not the slightest corrosion or change of color could be discovered in the marble.

I then took one quarter of the slab and threw it directly into a furnace fire, and covered it with ignited anthracite, and let it get red hot. I then withdrew it, and plunged it while red hot into cold water. It did not crack to pieces nor fly in the least, but remained quite solid. No rock except soapstone would stand the above-named tests, both by acids and fire.

This marble is one of the most imperishable rocks known to geologists, and at the quarry its power of resisting the action of air, water and frost, from the foundation of the world, is sufficiently manifest to ensure a favorable opinion as to its durability. When polished it is a very beautiful marble, adapted to many ornamental applications.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts, and to the City of Boston, Geologist and Chemist.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, May 4, 1855.

I hereby certify that at the date of the attestations hereto annexed, Charles T. Jackson was Assayer to the State of Massachusetts in the said Commonwealth, duly commissioned and constituted, and that to his acts attestations as such full faith and credit are and ought to be given in and out of Court. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed the seal of the Commonwealth, the date above written.

E. M. WRIGHT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
DAVID McCaYNE, Agent American Verd Antique Marble Company.

Sir—I have submitted the slab of your marble, placed in my hands, to experimental tests of durability, and have the pleasure of reporting to you now the result.

The object of the trials being that of learning how far this material may suffer from exposure to frost, includes an examination of its texture as well as the influence of natural flaws or seams—cracks or fractures, resulting from blows in working excepted.

The safest test of resistance to moisture and frost is that proposed by Berard, and when modified for special application it leaves nothing further to be desired in that way.

Your slab has been exposed to this test, and its power of resistance examined at successive steps, from where bricks fail, to the point at which ordinary granite shows its imperfections. This exposure it has passed without failure, in the chief points of texture, natural flaws and veins of dissimilar composition. A fracture left in the specimen was easily seen, and indeed was obvious to the eye on the unpolished surface.

Failing in detecting any liability to absorb moisture, or to permit frost to enter flaws, I repeated the testing while the slab was exposed to a temperature above 212° F. for a long time. The expulsion of air under a fluid would have permitted the tests to enter the most minute flaws if they existed; and, as the application, in all the trials, has been made to the rough or natural surface, a measure of comparison was obtained.

Under this test granite fails. Syenite, porphyry, and some other hard rocks, resist; and your mineral, showing not the slightest effects of the action, must take place with these in point of durability, under the exposure to the heat of summer with its dampness, or to the frosts of winter with the consequent mechanical action.

Although called a marble, it is not strictly such, being truly a variegated serpentine of unequal texture, such as has come down to us in ornamental forms of the highest antiquity.

Congratulating you on the possession of this beautiful and enduring material, I will add that my impression, before commencing the experiments, was adverse to the supposition of the specimen resisting them in a perfect manner, and thereby ranking among the most durable material known.

Very respectfully,

A. A. HAYES,
Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

16 Boylston St., Boston, Feb. 22, 1855.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Secretary's Office, Boston, April 26, 1855.

I hereby certify that at the date of the attestations hereto annexed, A. A. Hayes was Assayer to the State of Massachusetts in the said Commonwealth, duly commissioned and constituted, and that to his acts attestations as such full faith and credit are and ought to be given in and out of Court. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed the seal of the Commonwealth, the date above written.

E. M. WRIGHT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Boston, April 27, 1855.

To whom it may concern:

This certifies that the undersigned were appointed a sub-committee on the Franklin Monument, to visit the Quarries of the American Verd Antique Marble Company, in Roxbury, Vermont, for the purpose of ascertaining
whether the Company were able to procure sound blocks of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the pedestal for the Franklin Statue, about to be erected in this city. In company with the Agent we visited the quarries on the 6th and 7th inst., and there found, as had been represented to the committee, that very large and sound blocks could be obtained; and we are fully of opinion that blocks of any size transportable by railroad, can be furnished by this Company, and that the quantity that could be so furnished is apparently without limit.

JOHN COWDIN,
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.

Quarry No. 2 has been fully opened, and its capacity to furnish material proves much larger than was originally supposed. This quarry has been worked to the depth of more than thirty feet from its original surface, and is still several feet above the level ground in front of the quarry, while its length and breadth increases as it is worked. There is no apparent reason why this quarry, although one of the smallest in the group, may not be nearly, or quite, inexhaustible. The marble is formed in layers, varying in thickness from four to eight feet, and lying in nearly a horizontal position. From the sheets thus formed, blocks are morticed any length and width desired; each layer being entirely free from the layer below. Blocks have already been quarried containing more than six hundred cubic feet, or more than fifty tons. These blocks are again cut into sizes transportable to the mill for working, or to market. It is perfect in its formation, of even hardness, and works under the chisel and saw as freely as most veined marble, while the color grows brighter, and the veining and figuring more diversified, with every layer worked off.

In the former statement the opinion is expressed that "columns four and five feet in diameter, and twenty or more feet in length, can be taken out." An examination of the quarry will now show that blocks eight feet in thickness, and any length and width required, may be quarried. In regard to this marble being the veritable "Verd Antique or Verd Antico of the Italians; such as has been found in the ruins of Grecian or Roman temples," and "come down to us in ornamental forms of the highest antiquity," the opinions of scientific men, and the certificates in possession of the Company, together with a comparison of the marble, will doubtless demonstrate that point conclusively.

One of the objects of this supplementary statement is to lay before the public what has been done the past year to introduce this marble for ornamental purposes, and what has been demonstrated as capable of being done in the future, as well as the opinions of scientific and practical men. These opinions, to a certain extent, have been taken as a guide in developing and introducing this new American interest. The Company have ever been encouraged, from the fact that those best qualified to judge of the material and its adaptations, and those fully acquainted with the foreign article, its scarci-
ty, value and beauty, have never failed to give encouragement by favorable opinions, and orders for the marble. A scientific author-
ity has never been consulted that has not endorsed the value of this interest, “if the quantity is sufficient.” This point is one cheer-
fully proved to the incredulous, and an invitation is extended to all such to visit the quarries, where they will be shown over the entire interest, if they desire.

The Company have a mill wholly completed, of the following di-
mensions:—The main building is 65 by 42 feet, with an addition built the present season 40 by 30 feet; these are exclusive of the engine house. The machinery is built in the most thorough man-
ner, and consists of 5 gangs of 36 saws each, and a rubbing bed. Two of the gangs are constructed for sawing columns, monuments, and other heavy work. This machinery is driven by a 36-horse power engine, which is estimated to be capable of propelling double the amount of machinery now in operation.

As an evidence of the success that has attended the efforts made to introduce this marble, and the favor with which it has been re-
ceived, the Company beg leave to state that, about a year since, they sent an agent to Washington with samples, in answer to a circular issued by the Commission on the Capitol extension. This circular called for specimens of all ornamental marbles found in the United States, to be forwarded to Capt. M. C. Meiggs, of the corps of Topo-
graphical Engineers in charge of the Capitol extension at Washing-
ton, with a view of selecting from the quarries thus represented a marble for the interior ornamental work of the extension. These specimens were examined by Professors Henry and J. Law-
rence Smith, of the Smithsonian Institute—and Professors Paige, Langdon and Crane, of the Patent Office Department—with sev-
eral other scientific gentlemen; the result of which was an order from government for near six hundred different pieces, to be used in constructing the main stairway, and ornamenting the vestibule of the extension. This order amounts to several thousand dollars, and includes columns, pilasters, panels, hand-rails, balusters, &c., &c., to be sawed to dimensions, and delivered in the rough. This mar-
bale was selected in preference to any other received, after the circu-
lar had been before the country two years, on account of its strength, durability and beauty—in all which respects it was pronounced su-
perior to any other marble known. More than half the number of blocks ordered have been forwarded, inspected by the govern-
ment inspector, and pronounced entirely satisfactory, without the rejection of a single block—and encouragement is given to expect a further order for a much larger amount. The balance of this order is near-
ly completed, a part of it having already been shipped.

Subsequent to exhibiting this marble in Washington, and before receiving an order from government, the Company, through their agent, called to it the attention of a building committee appointed by the city government of New York to select a plan, materials,
&c., for a proposed new City Hall, to be erected on the Park, with reference to using it for the interior ornamental work of that structure. A committee, composed of members from both branches of the city government, visited the quarries; and those familiar with the doings of that body the past year will recollect their report, fully sustaining the representations made them, and recommending its use. The popular branch of the city government have since passed upon the matter by an almost unanimous vote in its favor; it now remains before the board of aldermen for concurrence.

The present season, a committee, of which the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is chairman, having in charge the erection of a bronze statue to the memory of Franklin, in Boston, to be executed by Richard S. Greenough, Esq., appointed a sub-committee to visit the quarries for the purpose of examining the marble, with reference to using it for the massive pedestal on which the statue is to be erected. Their report to the committee, with the various tests to which the marble was subjected, secured their order—giving this marble preference over all other material for the purpose. For monumental uses the demand has been large, and will doubtless continue so, from the fact that it has been abundantly proved that this marble contains elements almost indestructible—causing it to withstand "the extremes of heat in summer, with its dampness, or the frosts of winter with the consequent mechanical action."

Orders have been received from many of the principal cities of the northern and western States; also from New Brunswick and the Canadas. These orders come from private individuals, as well as marble workers, and for almost every conceivable purpose for which marble is ever used: among which are mantel or chimney pieces, tables of every description, panelling for furniture, pedestals for statuary, standards for balances, counters for apothecary and other stores, tile for floors, &c., &c., proving the demand to be unlimited.

Orders have been received for specimens to be sent to London and Paris, and they have been forwarded—the Company having the strongest assurance that in the European markets this marble will command a ready and largely remunerative sale. Negotiations are now pending with a French house of known ability, with a view of introducing it into Paris, and other places in France, where the Verde Antique marble has ever been highly valued for ornamental purposes.

In view of the foregoing facts, briefly stated, the question presents itself, Will this interest, until recently almost unknown, pay, as a permanent investment for capital? This question the Company have been for the past year answering to the satisfaction of all who have given it their attention, in the affirmative; and now present its claims to the public, believing it offers inducements rarely furnished for investment. The material is inexhaustible—the location, for working and transportation, could not be improved—while
the demand being principally for ornamental building and furniture purposes, is unlimited, and commands large prices, both for home consumption and for export. All the marble, or nearly all, quarried in this country at the present time, is here consumed, together with nearly two-thirds of all the marble quarried in Europe. Such being the fact, and the demand being constantly on the increase, the Company feel that no apology is needed for calling public attention to this American interest.

Per order of the Directors.

J. W. BUTLER, Treasurer,

Office No. 32 City Exchange, Devonshire St., Boston.

N. F. EMERSON,
G. W. PINKERTON,
SALMA KENDALL,
DAVID McCAlNE,
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JA'S H. WHITMAN,
E. P. BULLARD,

DIRECTORS.

August, 1855.